

Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary

Commercial Fisheries- Profiles of the Fisheries Summary

Economic Impact of the Commercial Fisheries on Local County Economies from Catch in the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, 2010, 2011 and 2012



Map: Tony Reyer

Map of MBNMS, California Department of Fish and Wildlife blocks and counties in the study area.



Photo: Becky Stamski / MBNMS

Boats rigged for Salmon fishing in the Moss Landing harbor.

Introduction

This fact sheet summarizes a Conservation Series report on the economic impacts of commercial fishing in Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS). The California Ocean Fish Harvester Economic Model (COFHE) provides county multipliers to determine direct and indirect impacts on local county economies.

Species/Species Groups

Within the MBNMS, 35 different species were landed with a harvest revenue over \$1,000 in 2012. The top 10 species/species groups are outlined below in the table.

In 2012, *Market squid* was the principal species caught in the MBNMS, representing almost 37% of total value. *Dungeness crab* was the secondary species, representing almost 32% of total value. Combined, the top five species/species groups accounted for over 91% of total value. Detailed

information on trends in each of the top five fisheries is available in the report.

Gear Type & Vessel Activity

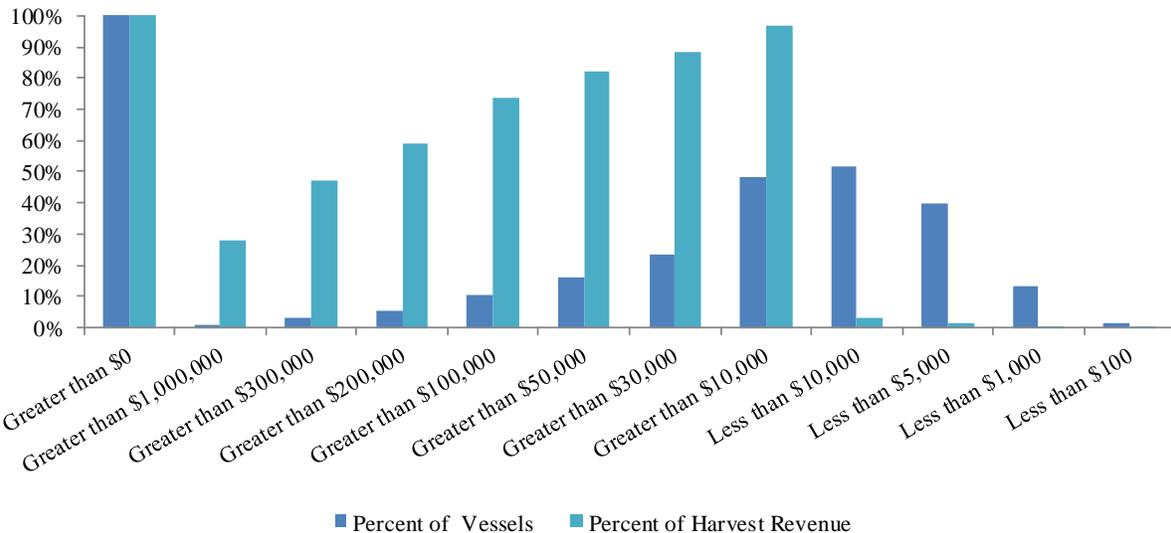
“Pots & Traps” was the primary gear type, ranging from a high of 45% in 2011 to a low of almost 38% in 2012. “Other Seine – Dip Net” was the secondary gear type, ranging from a high of almost 27% in 2010 to a low of almost 21% in 2011. “Purse Seine” was the third ranked gear type, ranging from a high of almost 24% to a low of almost 20% in 2011.

The number of vessels operating in the MBNMS steadily increased from 374 in 2010 to 601 in 2012. The number of “Troll” vessels increased markedly from 71 in 2010 to 365 in 2012. The number of “Hook and Line” vessels also increased from 139 to 214. The number of “Pots & Traps,” “Trawl,” “Purse Seine” and “Other Seine – Dip Net” remained relatively constant. Although “Pots & Traps” were the gear type associated with the most landings, more vessels used the gear types “Purse Seine” and “Other Seine-Dip Net” than used “Troll” and “Hook-and-line” gears.

Top 10 Species/Species Groups in the MBNMS, 2012 (2013 \$)

Species/ Species Groups	Pounds	Value	% of Total
Market Squid	35,552,550	\$10,818,161	36.47%
Dungeness Crab	2,878,609	\$9,458,902	31.89%
Salmon	751,283	\$4,105,247	13.84%
Coastal Pelagic	14,582,629	\$1,365,589	4.60%
Spot Prawn	103,638	\$1,298,754	4.38%
Sablefish Non-Trawl	306,156	\$656,265	2.21%
Dover-Sole-Thornyheads-Sablefish Trawl	739,101	\$401,771	1.35%
White Seabass ²	80,399	\$377,095	1.27%
CA Halibut	74,657	\$355,133	1.20%
Tuna	103,223	\$172,034	0.58%

Distribution of Harvest Revenues from the MBNMS, 2012 (2013\$)



Vessel Distribution & Dependence

In the MBNMS, 98 of the 601 vessels (16%) accounted for over 82% of the total value of catch, which closely follows the idea that 20% of the fishermen catch 80% of the fish. Thus, the distribution of harvest revenue by vessel was skewed. Five vessels (0.8%) accounted over a quarter of all harvest revenue, receiving at least \$1 million each. 290 vessels (48%) accounted for almost 97% of the total harvest revenue, receiving at least \$10 thousand each. Alternatively, 311 vessels (52%) accounted for just over 3% of harvest revenue, receiving less than \$5,000 each.

For all 76 vessels operating in MBNMS in 2012, the total harvest revenue caught in MBNMS was almost \$30 million, which was more than 43% of their total harvest revenues from catch in all California waters. Those vessels in the lower range of harvest revenue distribution, less than

\$10 thousand in harvest revenue, depended on MBNMS for less than 10% of their total revenues. Relative to the lower end of the distribution, those vessels on the higher end, receiving greater than \$5 thousand in harvest revenue, were more dependent on the sanctuary (49%). The five vessels receiving over \$1 million from the sanctuary were the most dependent on catch from with the MBNMS (96%).

Port Dependence

Another indicator of economic dependence is port dependence, measured as the percent of total port landings from MBNMS at the top four ports: Princeton-Half Moon, Moss Landing, Monterey and Santa Cruz. Harvest revenue from MBNMS at these four ports totaled \$28 million or 95% of total harvest revenue from MBNMS at all California ports in 2012. All four of the ports were dependent on the MBNMS for at least 90% of their harvest revenues.

Princeton-Half Moon depended on the MBNMS for 93% of total landings. Moss Landing depended on the MBNMS for 92% of total landings. Monterey depended on the MBNMS for 97% of total revenue. Finally, Santa Cruz depended on the MBNMS for 96% of total revenue. The ports were dependent on the MBNMS for 100% of certain species. For example, all ports landed 100% of their *Coastal Pelagic* catch from with the sanctuary.

More Information

The full report can be accessed online at:

http://sanctuaries.noaa.gov/science/conservation/pdfs/mbnms_fishing_report.pdf

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Photo: Josh Penderson

Market squid, the number one species in the MBNMS in 2012.



Photo: Kip Evans

There are four major harbors along the shores of the MBNMS.